



The following images show the Statement of Facts that was presented to the Superior Common Law Court, Nevada republic, concerning the "Missing" 13th Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America.

The said court being convened with the power and the authority established by the 7th Article of the Bill of Rights,

The Superior Common Law Court Jury found that the "Missing" 13th Amendment was properly ratified and has been unlawfully removed from the Constitution for the United States of Ameica by persons unknown, and that said 13th Amendment was, and is now, the true law of the land.

Its decision cannot be reviewed by any other court of the land

20041025-0002951

Fee: \$36.00
N/C Fee: \$0.00

10/25/2004 11:41:24
T20040119312

Requestor:
JAMES COMET BARRUS JR

Frances Deane DMU
Clark County Recorder Pgs: 23

Return to:
James Comet; Barrus Jr
% temporary mailing location
7194 South 2740 East
Salt Lake City, Utah [84121]

FINDING OF FACTS

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

Finding of Fact	7 pages
Supporting documents	15 pages

RECEIVED ORIGINAL FILED
OCT 18 2004 OCT 18 2004

Nevada state court

Nevada state court
superior court common law venue
original and exclusive jurisdiction
united States of America
Nevada Republic (organic)

Nevada state court

Nevada state court

Nevada Republic

united States of
America

To:

1. COUNTY OF CLARK (sic)
2. STATE OF NEVADA (sic)
3. UNITED STATES (sic)

FINDINGS OF FACT

Comes now Brent and hereby presents the following facts of truth to the Common Law Justices on the 18th day of October, 2004 for their consideration of truth and fact.

Facts

1. There are ongoing unlawful attempts by legislators, judges and bureaucrats to abrogate and modify our Constitution. Our freedom is under attack. Not from an armed outside enemy, but from trusted officials whom we have elected, or appointed, to watch over our Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. The no more insidious assault than an attack by trusted individuals from within the system. These people have violated their Constitutional duties.

2. "Titles of nobility" were prohibited in both Article VI of the Articles of Confederation (1777) and in Article I, Sections 9 and 10 of the Constitution for the united States (1787);

Articles of Confederation: Article VI. No State, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign State; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

Constitution: Article I, Section 9: No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Nevada state court

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Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

3. Although already prohibited by the Constitution, an additional "title of nobility" amendment was proposed in 1789, and again in 1810, known as the 13th Amendment. The Founding Fathers wanted an Amendment that provided a punishment for those who defied the Law. The 1810 Amendment was properly ratified by the States and thus became a part of the Constitution, and thereby the law of the land.

4. The founding fathers saw such a serious threat in "titles of nobility" and "honors" that anyone receiving them would forfeit their citizenship, and never again be able to hold any office in either the federal or State government. Since the government prohibited them several times over four decades, and went through the amending process (even though "titles of nobility" were already prohibited by the Constitution), the Amendment carries much more significance for our Founding Fathers than is readily apparent today.

5. In an attempt to unlawfully change the Constitution, the predecessors of the above listed individuals quietly removed a valid Amendment to the Constitution for the united States of America. Their actions were timed to coincide with the tumult and confusion of the War of 1812, when the Capital Building and many of the original records were destroyed by the British. The removal was completed following the Civil War. This Amendment, the 13th, was properly ratified in 1812. It has never been reversed, and so, it is still the law of the land, Today. The 13th Amendment bars all individuals who claim a title of nobility from holding any office of honor or trust.

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the united States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

The true 13th Amendment to the Constitution for the united states of America

6. When the Proposed Amendment was passed by the Congress there were 17 States. Ratification requires $\frac{3}{4}$ of the then existing States accept the Amendment. Thirteen States were required to Ratify the Amendment. The order of ratification is:

December 25, 1810:	Maryland ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 1 st state.
January 31, 1811:	Kentucky ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 2 nd state.
January 31, 1811:	Ohio unanimously ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 3 rd state.
February 2, 1811:	Delaware ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 4 th state.
February 6, 1811:	Pennsylvania ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 5 th state.
February 13, 1811:	New Jersey ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 6 th state.
October 24, 1811:	Vermont ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 7 th state.
November 21, 1811:	Tennessee ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 8 th state.
November 22, 1811:	Georgia ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 9 th state.
December 23, 1811:	North Carolina ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 10 th state.
February 27, 1812:	Massachusetts ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 11 th state.
March 12, 1812:	New York fails ratification of the 13th Amendment.
April 30, 1812:	Louisiana becomes the 18th state in the Union, but is not consulted on the pending constitutional amendment.
June 12, 1812:	The War of 1812 begins.
June 12, 1812:	Governor Plumer of New Hampshire send letter to New Hampshire Legislature accompanied by letters from the Chief Executive Officers of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Vermont indicating ratification of the 13 th Amendment by their State. Virginia thus is shown to be the 12 th State to ratify the Amendment.
December 9, 1812:	New Hampshire ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 13 th of the 13 states required.

7. On March 10, 1819, the Virginia legislature passed Act No. 280 (Virginia Archives of Richmond, "misc." file, p. 299 for micro-film):

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"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that there shall be published an edition of the Laws of this Commonwealth in which shall be contained the following matters, that is to say: the Constitution of the united States and the amendments thereto..."

This act, by the Virginia General Assembly, was the specific legislated instructions on what was, by law, to be included in the re-publication (a special edition) of the Virginia Civil Code.

The Virginia General Assembly had already agreed that all Acts were to go into effect on the day that the Act to re-publish the Civil Code was enacted. Therefore, if the 13th Amendment had not already been ratified, its official date of ratification would be as of the date of re-publication of the Virginia Civil Code: March 12, 1819.

8. However, there is evidence that the State of Virginia ratified the Amendment in 1812 and the documentation was either never forwarded to Washington or was lost when the Capital and records were burned in the War of 1812.

9. In 2003 -- A bill, House Concurrent Resolution 10, was placed before the New Hampshire legislature, to reaffirm New Hampshire's December 9, 1812 ratification of the 13th Amendment... Known as New Hampshire House Concurrent Resolution 10

10. February 2003 -- Representative Marple, prime sponsor of the New Hampshire Resolution 10 above, sent the 13th Amendment Committee copies of pages from the NH Journal of the Senate, Dated June 12, 1812, that has these surprising statements on pages 48 and 49:

Page 48:

"The following was received from His Excellency the Governor, by the Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I herewith communicate to the Legislature for their consideration, certain laws and resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Georgia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont, upon the subject of amendments of the Constitution of the United States, together with letters from the executive officers of those States.

WILLIAM PLUMER"
June 12, 1812

Page 49:

"Voted, That Messrs. Kimball and Ham, with such as the House of Representatives may join, be a committee to take into consideration certain laws and resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Georgia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont, and other documents accompanying the same, communicated this day by His Excellency the Governor, and report thereon. Sent down for concurrence."

11. The above entry in the Senate Record for New Hampshire clearly shows that Virginia ratified the 13th Amendment prior to June 12, 1812. Early enough before that date that documents from Virginia reached New Hampshire evidencing their ratification of the Amendment. Governor Plumer, clearly states that he included copies of those documents with his transmittal letter to the New Hampshire Senate and House of Representatives.

12. The publication of the Constitution for the United States with the Laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia on March 12, 1819 clearly indicates that the Amendment was properly ratified by Virginia. They also knew there were powerful forces allied against this ratification so they took extraordinary measures to make sure that it was published in sufficient quantity (4,000 copies were ordered, almost triple their usual order), and instructed the printer to send a copy to President James Monroe as well as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. (The printer, Thomas Ritchie, was bonded. He was required to be extremely accurate in his research and his printing, or he would forfeit his bond.)

13. There is no Constitutional requirement that any notification be sent to the Secretary of State, or to any other individual, that they had ratified the 13th Amendment. The Constitution only requires that three-fourths of the states ratify so that an Amendment will be added to the Constitution. If three-quarters of the states ratify, the Amendment is passed. No provisions are stated concerning any announcement.

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14. Printing the Constitution, with the 13th Amendment, by the Virginia Legislature is prima facie evidence of ratification. The 13th Amendment is now, and has been since 1812, the official Law of the Land and a valid part of the Constitution for the united States of America.

15. Following Virginia's publication of March 12, 1819, other states and territories quickly followed suit.

Word of Virginia's publication quickly spread throughout the States and both Rhode Island and Kentucky published the new Amendment in 1822. Ohio first published in 1824. Maine ordered 10,000 copies of the Constitution with the 13th Amendment to be printed for use in the schools in 1825, and again in 1831 for their Census Edition. Indiana Revised Laws of 1831 published the 13th Article on p. 20. Northwestern Territories published in 1833. Ohio published in 1831 and 1833. Then came the Wisconsin Territory in 1839; Iowa Territory in 1843; Ohio again, in 1848; Kansas Statutes in 1855; and Nebraska Territory six times in a row from 1855 to 1860.

16. The title "Esquire," which Attorneys have freely adopted and claim, is a "title of nobility or honor." They have no right to be a citizen of the united States, and cannot hold any office of trust or profit. All laws passed by a Senate, or a House of Representatives, that has a sitting member who claims the title of Esquire, or any other Title of Nobility, are null and void.

17. When an Attorney is admitted to the "Bar" they are granted the title "Esquire." In England a knight held the title of "Squire" and his armor bearer was granted the title "Esquire". King George, of Revolutionary War fame, established the International Bar Association (IBA) and authorized the IBA to grant the title of Attorney and the associated title, Esquire, to all Lawyers who joined the IBA. Because the International Bar Association, to which the other Bar Associations, ABA and State Bars belong, still grants the titles of "Attorney" and "Esquire" as approved and permitted by the King, or Queen of England the titles "Attorney" and "Esquire" are titles of nobility granted by the King or Queen of England.

18. Every Congress since 1812 has contained individuals who claim titles of nobility. Thus, every Congress since 1812 is unconstitutional. No valid laws have been passed, no valid Amendments to the US Constitution have been adopted, no additional States have been properly created. All States formed since 1812 do not exist as valid States.

19. Every Federal and State Supreme Court is composed of Attorneys who claim the title of "Esquire." These Supreme Courts are unconstitutionally staffed. The constitution does not require that any specific learning or knowledge be had by anyone for any position. Any Sovereign can "sit" on the Supreme Court.

20. The constitutions of most states formed since 1812 require that the State Attorney General be a member of the Bar. The Attorney General is serving unlawfully and the provision in the State Constitution is unconstitutional.

21. In Colonial America, attorneys trained attorneys but most held no "title of nobility" or "honor". There was no requirement that one be a lawyer to hold the position of district attorney, attorney general, or judge; a citizen's "counsel of choice" was not restricted to a lawyer; there were no state or national bar associations. The only organization that certified lawyers was the International Bar Association (IBA), chartered by the King of England, headquartered in London, and closely associated with the international banking system. Lawyers admitted to the IBA received the rank "Esquire" -- a "title of nobility".

22. Just holding a Title of Nobility is not the basic problem. The problem lies in the Oath that accompanies the granting of the Title. You never get anything for nothing. The Oath requires strict allegiance to the codes of the "Bar" Association. Even today, an Attorney's first obligation is not to his, or her, client, but to the court. This creates a conflict of interest, because the Attorney has accepted payment from the client.

No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

New Testament | Matthew 6:24

23. All of the laws passed since 1812, are invalid.

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from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.

"Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no acts performed under it. . .

A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby.

No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it. "

Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, Page 260.

CONCLUSION

Pursuant to the facts established, The 13th Amendment to the Constitution for the united States as originally passed in 1812, and as set forth to wit:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the united States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

The true 13th Amendment to the Constitution for the united states of America

is a true and valid Amendment to the said Constitution and must be recognized as the valid "Law of the Land" in all States and venues.

It is the finding of this Court that this printed Finding of Facts are true and correct, so executed this 18th day of October, 2004.

By the court Richard Peter
Signature

Justice Richard Peter county Clark
Print

By the court William Joseph
Signature

Justice William Joseph county Franklin
Print

By the court Sharon Lee
Signature

Justice Sharon Lee county Borough of Palmer
Print

By the court Clark David
Signature

Justice Clark David county CLARK
Print

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By the court Samuel Moe
Signature

Justice Samuel Moe county Clark
Print

By the court Darrell George
Signature

Justice Darrell George county Clark
Print

By the court Ronald Doyle
Signature

Justice Ronald Doyle county Clark
Print

By the court Michael Frances
Signature

Justice Michael Frances county Clark
Print

By the court Richard Lee
Signature

Justice Richard Lee county anchorage
Print

By the court Steven John
Signature

Justice Steven John county El Paso
Print

By the court Robert Arthur
Signature

Justice Robert Arthur county Brown
Print

By the court Delant Cory
Signature

Justice Delant Cory county Jackson

ORIGINAL

Harry

I, _____ duly appointed and commissioned, hereby witness to the above signatures, being the one's identified as the Justices, called by Clark county common law court on this 18 day of October, Anno domini 2004, and called to order by, Brent Hadlon; Gundersen, to hear and establish the facts as stated herein, and as those facts being true, correct and certain, to any matter relating to Brent Hadlon; Gundersen.

TO WIT: Brent
Sign Manual

Under the full Faith and Credit of the several states.



Harry
dejure Notary by necessity
Clark county, Nevada state
Commission expires - Life

Harry
Common law Notary

My commission expires Life

fee \$1.00



PRIVATE PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the Public and Official Publications shown above the following Private Publications also show the Amendment in its proper place and validly existing as a part of the Constitution for the united States of America.

"The History of the World", Samuel Maunder, Harper, New York, 1850, vol. 2, p.462. Republished by Wm. Burtis, Baltimore, 1856, vol. 2, p.462.

"The Rights of an American Citizen", Benj. Oliver, Counsellor at Law, Boston, 1832, p. 89.

"Laws of the United States of America", Bioren and Duane, Philadelphia & Washington, 1815, vol. 1, p.74. [See: Note below]

"The American Politician", M. Sears, Boston, 1842, p.27.

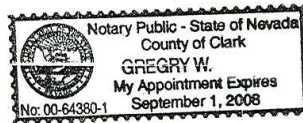
"Constitution of the United States", C.A. Cummings, Lynn, Massachusetts, not dated, p.35.

"Political Text Book Containing the Declaration of Independence", Edward Currier, Blake, Holliston, Mass. 1841, p.129.

"Brief Exposition of the Constitution of the United States for the use of Common Schools", John S. Hart, A.M. (Principal of Philadelphia High School and Professor of Moral Mental and Political Science), Butler and Co., Philadelphia, 1850, p.100.

"Potter's Justice", H. Potter, U.S. District Court Judge, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1828, p.404, 2nd Edition [the 1st Ed., 1816, does not have "Titles of Nobility"].

State of Nevada
County of Clark



I certify that this is a true and correct copy of
a document in the possession of

BRENT HADLON,
on OCT. 25, 2004

Gregory W.
(Signature of Notary)

Supporting Documentation

The following images have been taken from the web site
of the TONA Research Committee:
www.amendment-13.org/publications.html#mo.

We owe them a debt of great gratitude for their marvelous efforts.

These images show what the TONA Research Committee discovered in the archives of the various States and Territories.

The books were published from 1816 through 1876 and clearly show the inclusion of the "Missing" 13th Amendment, "Titles of Nobility and Honour," to the Constitution for the united States.

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to

be a citizen of the united States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them." - The true 13th Amendment to the Constitution for the united states of America

As each year has gone by the Committee has found more publications. And, as images from the newly found publications are made available they are posted to the web site.

In each of the years indicated there is positive proof that a publication of the Laws of the indicated State or Territory was printed that included the true 13th Amendment in its proper place as a valid part of the Constitution for the united States of America. Years shown in blue are the years for which the publications have been located and for which there are images printed herein.

Chronology of Events

The 13th Amendment was proposed in the 11th congress, 2nd session in 1810. The proposed Amendment was then sent to the States for Ratification. At the time there were 17 States and $\frac{3}{4}$; had to ratify. This meant 13 States were required for Ratification.

<div>502</div> <div>JOURNAL OF THE SENATE. [1810.</div> <div>Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Anderson, Clay, Condit, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Mathewson, Meigs, Robinson, Smith, of Maryland, and Whiteside. On motion, The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning; to which time the several orders of the day were postponed.</div> <div>THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1810.</div> <div>The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill, entitled "An act pro- viding for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes;" and having agreed to the amendments reported by the select committee, the President reported it to the House accordingly. On the question, Shall this bill be read the third time as amended? It was determined in the affirmative. Mr. Gilman, from the committee, reported the bill allowing compensation to Robert Robinson, correctly engrossed; and the bill was read the third time; and the blank having been filled with the words "five hundred." Resolved, That this bill pass, and that the title thereof be "An act allowing com- pensation to Robert Robinson." Ordered, That the Secretary request the concurrence of the House of Representa- tives in this bill. The Senate resumed the motion made yesterday on the subject, which was amended and agreed to, as follows: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate a statement of all claims which have been adjusted and allowed at the Treasury De- partment, in virtue of the law, entitled "An act providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances incurred by the limitation heretofore established," and also, a statement of the balances standing in the books of the Treas- ury against the United States, which are barred by the statute of limitations, toge- ther with his opinion whether the said statute can be modified or repealed, as to that or any other description of claims, without subjecting the government to imposition. A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Magruder, their Clerk: Mr. President: The House of Representatives recede from their disagreement to the sixth amendment of the Senate to the bill, entitled "An act regulating the post office establishment." The President of the United States, on the 15th instant, approved and signed "An act to amend an act, entitled "An act for the establishment of a trans- pore company in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia;" "An act for the relief of Moses Young;" also, "An act to allow the benefit of drawback on mer- chandise transported by land conveyance from Newport to Boston, and from Boston to Newport, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise." The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of their President. And he withdrew. The President signed the enrolled bill, entitled "An act concerning invalid pen- sioners," and it was delivered to the committee, to be laid before the President of the United States. The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government; and for the admis- sion of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes; together with the amendments reported thereto by the select com- mittee. On motion, by Mr. Hillhouse, To add, at the end of the bill, the following words: "Provided, The several states shall assent thereto, or an amendment to the constitution of the United States shall authorize Congress to admit said territory of Orleans into the Union on the footing of the original states." It was determined in the negative, { Yeas 8, { Nays 20. On motion, The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the Senators present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Champlin, German, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Lloyd, Pickering, and Reed. Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Clay, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Mathewson, Meigs, Pope, Smith, of Maryland, Sumner, Tait, Turner, and Whiteside.</div>	<div></div>
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Those who voted in the negative, are,
Messrs. Champlin, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lambert, Mathewson, Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of New York, and Whiteside.

And the resolution having been further amended by inserting the words "and retain," after the words "accept," in the second instance, the President reported it to the house accordingly.

On the question, Shall this resolution be engrossed and read a third time as amended? It was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Clay gave notice that to-morrow he should ask leave to bring in a bill, a supplement to an act, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

Mr. Gilman, from the committee, reported the amendments to the bill, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes," correctly engrossed.

After the consideration of the Executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning; to which time the several orders of the day were postponed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1810.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill making further provision for the corps of engineers, together with the amendment reported thereto by the select committee.

On motion,

It was agreed that the further consideration thereof be postponed until Monday next. The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war, and for other purposes.

On motion,

Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon. *Ordered*, That Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Gilman, and Clay, be the committee.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act authorizing a loan of money for a sum not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt reimbursable during the year 1810," reported it with amendments.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Clay asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, a supplement to an act, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," which bill was read and passed to the second reading.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill for the preservation of peace, and maintenance of the authority of the United States in the ports, harbors, and waters, under their jurisdiction, together with the amendments reported thereto by the select committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," together with the amendments reported therein by the select committee.

On the question to agree to so much of the report of the select committee as goes to strike out the 4th section of the original bill, and insert in lieu thereof a substitute: Mr. Pope called for a division of the question, and it was taken on striking out, and

Passed in the affirmative, $\frac{2}{2}$ Yeas 18.
Nays 9.

On motion,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the Senators present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Anderson, Champlin, Crawford, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Lloyd, Mathewson, Pickering, Reed, Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of New York, Sumter, Tait, and Turner.

Those who voted in the negative, are,
Messrs. Clay, Condit, Franklin, Gregg, Lambert, Leiby, Pope, Robinson, and Whiteside.

And, on the question to agree to insert the following as a substitute:

Delaware

Ratified - Feb. 2, 1811

Pennsylvania

Ratified - Feb. 6, 1811

Pennsylvania published its Laws in 1818, 1824, and 1831, showing the 13th Amendment in its proper place and validly existing as a part of the Constitution for the united States of America.
Images of the 1818 and 1824 publications have been located

A
DIGEST

OF THE

Laws of Pennsylvania,

FROM THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED, TO THE TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY OF MARCH ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND EIGHTEEN.

WITH

References to Reports of Judicial Decisions

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN PURDON.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY PHILIP H. NICKLIN, No. 175, CHESNUT STREET.
W. Fry, Printer.
1818.

DIGEST

OF THE

Laws of Pennsylvania,

FROM THE YEAR

ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED,

TO THE

THIRTIETH DAY OF MARCH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUN-
DRED AND TWENTY-FOUR.

WITH SOME

REFERENCES TO REPORTS OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

BY JOHN PURDON.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY MCARTY & DAVIS, No. 171 MARKET STREET.
1824.

Art.

Constitution of the United States.

(Amendments.)

electing the President and Vice-President; one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots, the person voted for as President; and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[The following article was proposed by Congress to the several states for their adoption as part of the constitution, and has been ratified by the state of Pennsylvania, and some of the other states, but had not, in March 1825, been ratified by the number of states required by the fifth article of the constitution, and is therefore as yet, no part of the constitution of the United States.]

Eleventh Congress. Second Session. November 27th, 1809.

ART. XIII. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them. [Sec Const. U. S. Art. 1. S. ix. §. 7.]

* Before the first Wednesday in January, by the same Act.
† On the second Wednesday in February, by the same Act.

EXHIBIT

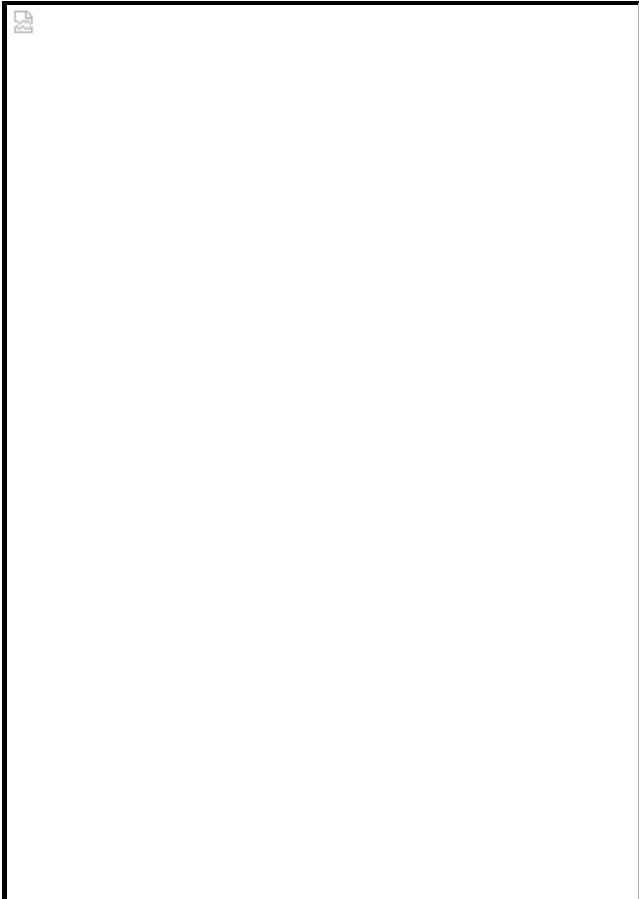
D-41

New Jersey
Ratified - Feb. 13, 1811

Georgia
Ratified - Dec. 13, 1811

Connecticut
Rejected - May 11, 1813

Even though Connecticut rejected the Amendment
it still recognized the validity of the ratification process
and published the Connecticut Laws in 1821, 1824, 1835, and 1839,
all showing the 13th Amendment.

	<p style="text-align: center;">AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. 19</p> <p>the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the president.</p> <p>2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president. a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.</p> <p>3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 13.</p> <p>If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office or emolument of any kind, &c.</small></p>
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THE PUBLIC

STATUTE LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

AS REVISED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

IN MAY, 1821.

WITH THE ACTS OF THE THREE SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS INCORPORATED;
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE
AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HARTFORD:

PUBLISHED BY H. HUNTINGTON, JR.

BENJAMIN H. BORTON, PRINTER.

1824.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

19

the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the president.

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3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

THE PUBLIC

STATUTE LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

COMPILED IN OBEEDIENCE TO A RESOLVE OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Passed May 1835,

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PUBLISHED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.

HARTFORD:

JOHN B. ELDREDGE, PRINTER.

1835.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

19

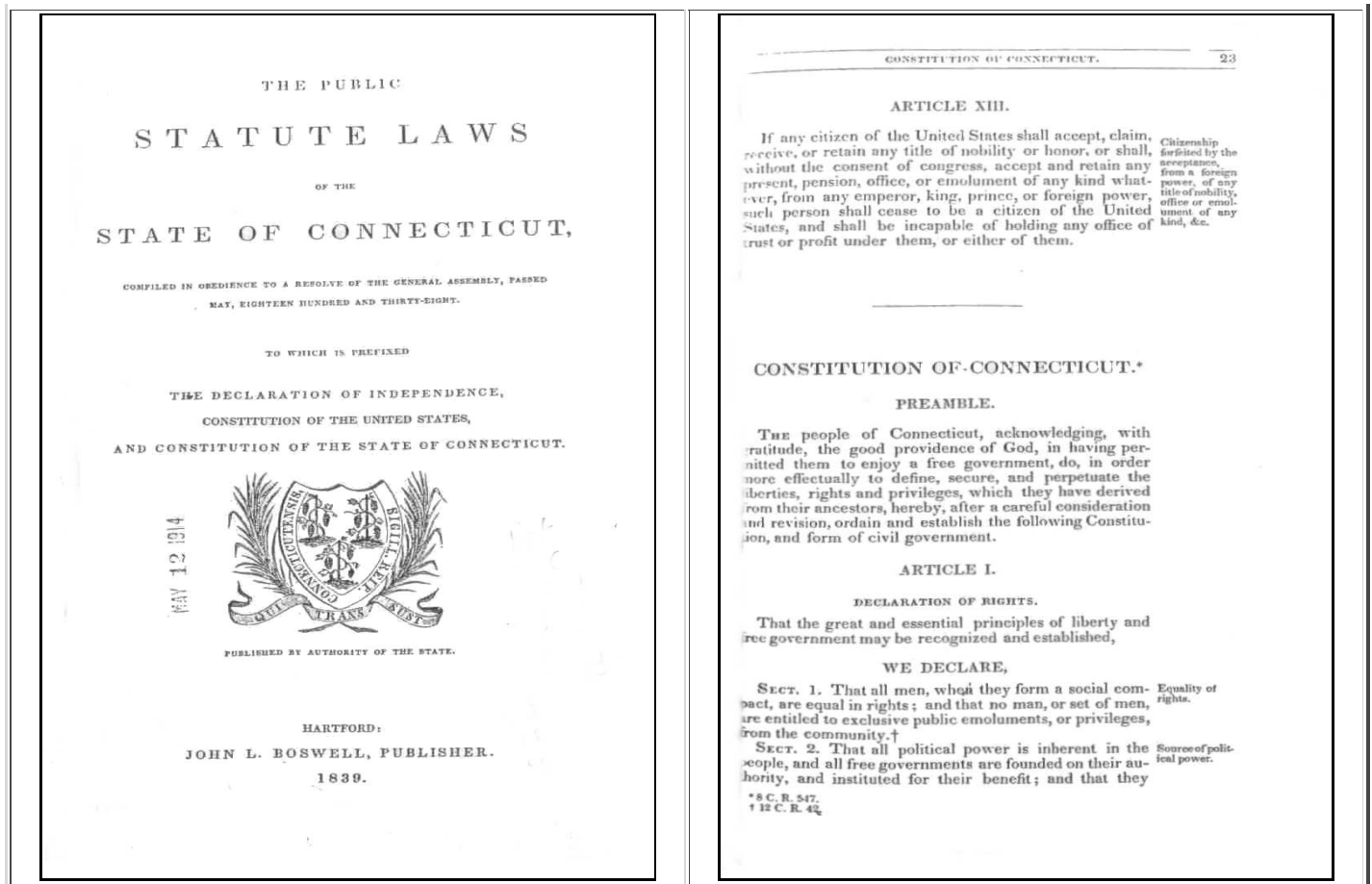
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If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.



Massachusetts
Ratified - Feb. 27, 1812

Massachusetts published its Laws in 1816 and in 1823, both of which contain the 13th Amendment

Register may
hold his office.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register of Deeds in the northern district for the registering of deeds in the late county of Hampshire, and which by the act before recited is included in the county of Franklin, shall continue to hold his said office during the term for which he was chosen; and shall be register for the registering of all deeds and conveyances of land, and executions levied on land, lying and being within the said county of Franklin, during the aforesaid term; and shall, from and since the second day of December last, be holden to pay over to the Treasurer of said county of Franklin, the duties by law payable on the registering of deeds and other conveyances in said registry; and shall, as soon as may be after a Treasurer of said county of Franklin shall be appointed or chosen, make and execute a bond to such Treasurer, according to the law in that behalf made.

Shire town.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Western Circuit does, and shall, to every intent and purpose, include the county of Franklin, and that the Justices of the said Circuit Court of Common Pleas shall hold their courts at Greenfield, within and for said county, at such times as may be prescribed by law.

[This act passed Feb. 27, 1812.]

An act to ratify an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, by a resolve of Congress, passed November twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS at the second session of the eleventh Congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and nine, it was resolved as follows, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following act

tion be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States:

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said proposed amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to become, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, part of the Constitution of the United States.

[This act passed Feb. 27, 1812.]

An act to incorporate the Society for Theological education.

[This act passed Feb. 27, 1812.]

An act to apportion, and assess a tax of one hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, ninety-seven cents, and providing for the reimbursement of twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars, paid out of the publick treasury, to the members of the House of Representatives, for their attendance at the two last sessions of the General Court.

[This act passed Feb. 27, 1812.]

President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

XIII. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

A Constitution,

OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, FOR THE COMMON-WEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PREAMBLE

THE end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals, who compose it, with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural

President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

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THE end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals, who compose it, with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural

Maryland
Ratified - Dec. 25, 1810

South Carolina
Tabled - Dec. 21, 1814

We have found no record of any further action being taken

New Hampshire
Ratified - Dec. 9, 1812

100

Journal of the House.

Which report was accepted.

Voted that Messrs: Richardson, P. Merrill, Waldron, M. Hodgdon, Paige, Wilson of Peterborough, E. Brown, Henderson, S. P. Webster and Young, with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to take into consideration the memorial of Philip Carrigain, Esq. and the papers accompanying the same, and report thereon.

A bill entitled, "An act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Episcopal Church in New Holderness," having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

A bill, entitled "An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Proprietors of Alton Social Library," having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

The committee appointed on the petition of the proprietors of Pemigewassett Bridge, praying to have their toll raised, reported, that the prayer of the petition be granted with the proposed amendments, and that they have leave to bring in a bill accordingly.

Which report was accepted.

Voted that the accounts of Israel Bartlett be referred to the committee on the account of Capt. Jonathan Clark, and that they report thereon.

Voted, that the account of William Tarlton, Esquire, be referred to the committee on the account of Josiah Butler, Esq. and that they report thereon.

The committee appointed to take into consideration certain laws and resolutions passed by the legislatures of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont, and other documents accompanying the same, communicated by His

November Session—1812.

101

Excellency the Governor at the last session, reported the resolves exhibited; and further reported that it is, in their opinion, not expedient adopt or approve the other proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Which report was accepted.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor of this State has, laid before the General Court a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following, (to wit)

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several States – which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid and binding, as a part of the constitution of the United States."

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding my office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House, of Representatives in General Court convened, That the foregoing Amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is, hereby, on the part of this State, agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

And be it further resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors, of the several States.

Voted that Messrs. Pattee, I. Shepard and Daniel, with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to consider the petition of David Atwood, and others praying for a tax of three cents per acme on each acre of land in the town of Alexandria, and report thereon.

Voted, that a bill, entitled "An act restoring the town of Westmoreland to their law in certain case," be recommitted for further consideration.

Voted, that W. Webster, E. Colby & Jn. Kimball, Esquire be a committee to view, in the recess of the legislature, the lands and roads in the vicinity of Pemigewasset River, and the mouth of Newfound pond river, where Central bridge is proposed to be erected; that the committee attend to the said business, at the expense of the petitioners for said bridge, and report at the next session of the Legislature.

Adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1812.

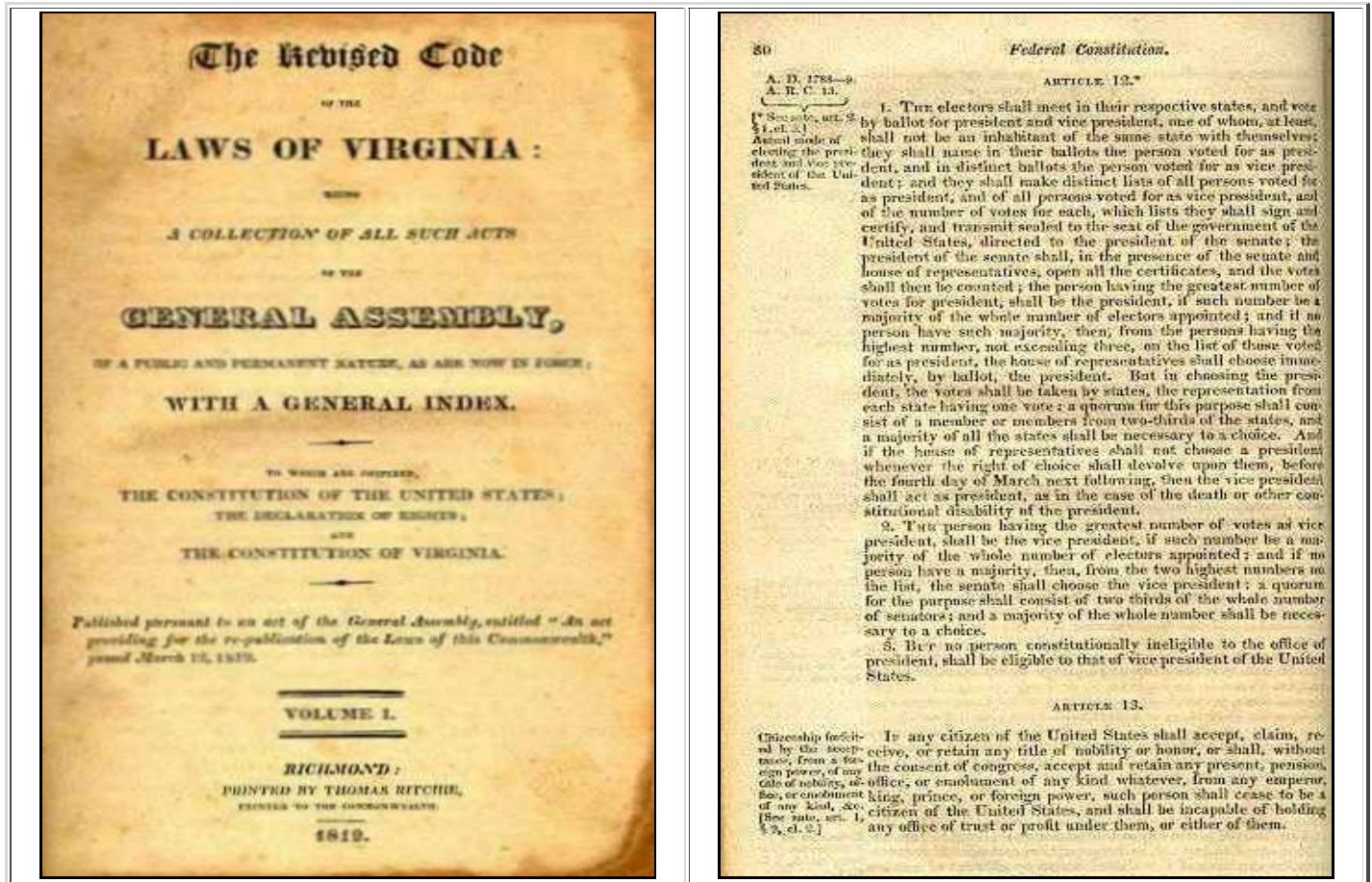
The house met according to adjournment.

The committee on the petition of President Wheelock and T. W. Thompson,. Esquire, reported, that the prayer of said petition

Virginia

Ratified - Mar. 12, 1819

Ratification by Virginia has been questioned –
but, the publication of the Laws of Virginia with the 13th Amendment in its proper place
provides the verification that Virginia did indeed ratify the 13th Amendment

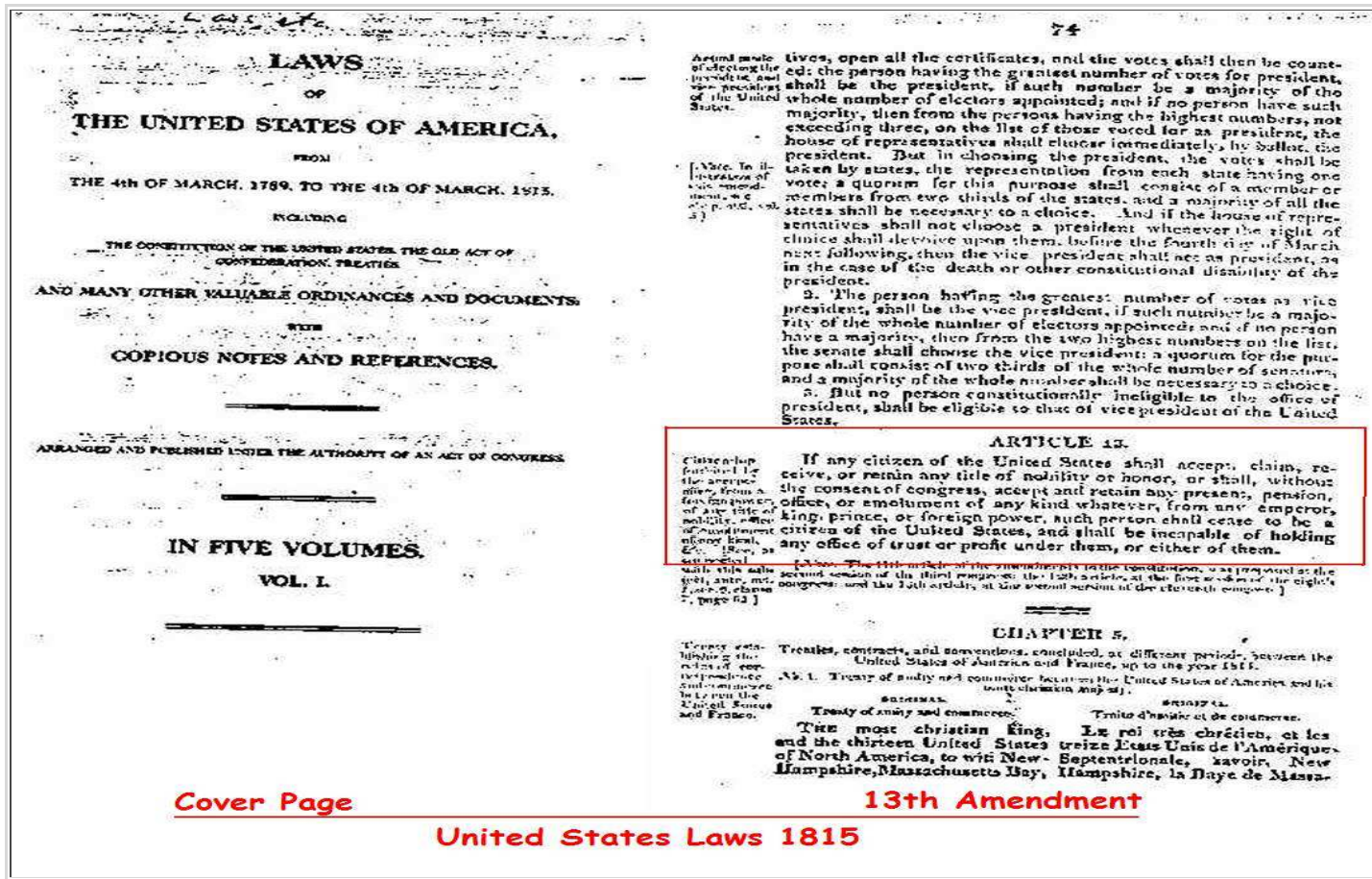


Even though we used the date of March 12, 1819 as the ratification date by Virginia there is solid, irrefutable evidence that Virginia ratified the 13th Amendment very early in the process

Documentation has been located in both the Senate and House records of the State of New Hampshire that they were in possession of a Letter from the Governor of Virginia indicating passage

The images of these pages will be found in the New Hampshire display

Add to the New Hampshire papers the fact that in 1915 the Federal Congress authorized the publication of the United States Laws including the Constitution - showing the 13th Amendment in its proper place



Cover Page

13th Amendment

United States Laws 1815

New York
Rejected - May 1, 1813

New York published but the date is unknown

North Carolina
Ratified - Dec. 23, 1811

A MANUAL

OF

THE LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ARRANGED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

WITH REFERENCES FROM ONE HEAD TO ANOTHER, WHEN A SUBJECT IS MENTIONED IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE BOOK THAN UNDER THE DISTINCT HEAD TO WHICH IT BELONGS.

BY JOHN HAYWOOD, ESQ.

LATE ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Fourth Edition, improved and corrected to the present time,
BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE PROFESSION.

— RALEIGH :

PRINTED BY J. GALES.

AND MAY BE HAD OF THE PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS IN ALL THE TOWNS IN THE STATE.

1819.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

451

Art. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Art. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates; and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states; the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

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2. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

INCLUDING

THE TITLES OF SUCH STATUTES AND PARTS OF STATUTES OF GREAT BRITAIN

AS ARE IN FORCE IN SAID STATE;

TOGETHER WITH

The second Charter granted by Charles II. to the Proprietors of Carolina :

The Great Deed of Grant from the Lords Proprietors;

The Grant from George II. to John Lord Granville;

The Bill of Rights and Constitution of the State, including the names of the Members of the Convention that formed the same;

The Constitution of the United States, with the Amendments; and

The Treaty of Peace of 1783;

WITH

MARGINAL NOTES AND REFERENCES.

Revised, under the authority of the General Assembly, by

HEN. POTTER, J. L. TAYLOR & BART. YANCEY, ESQ'S.

And published according to an Act of the Legislature of 1819, under the superintendence of

HENRY POTTER.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. GALES
1821.

A. D. 1811. CHAP. 814—815

this state, or shall utter or pass the same, knowing it to be counterfeit, and shall be legally convicted of either of the said offences in any superior court of law of this state, the person or persons so found guilty, shall on the first conviction, receive thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back, and on the second conviction of the above described offences, or either of them, shall receive thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back, and be imprisoned for a length of time not exceeding twelve months, and be branded in the right cheek with the letter C.

4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons shall have in his or their possession, any instrument or instruments for the purpose of making any counterfeit similitude or likeness of a Spanish milled dollar, English guinea, or other foreign coin, made of gold or silver, which is in common use and received in the discharge of contracts by the citizens of this state, and shall be duly convicted thereof in any superior court of law of this state, the person or persons so offending, shall receive thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back, and be further liable to be fined at the discretion of the court, in the sum of five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than twelve months.

Punishment for having in possession instruments for making counterfeit money.

CHAP. 215.

An act to ratify on behalf of the state of North Carolina, a proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility or honor, presents, pensions, offices or emoluments from any foreign power.

This amendment has not been adopted by three-fourths of the states.

Be it enacted, &c. That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the fifth article of the constitution, viz: "If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them," be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the state of

Amendment to the constitution of the United States, preventing citizens from accepting titles of nobility, &c.

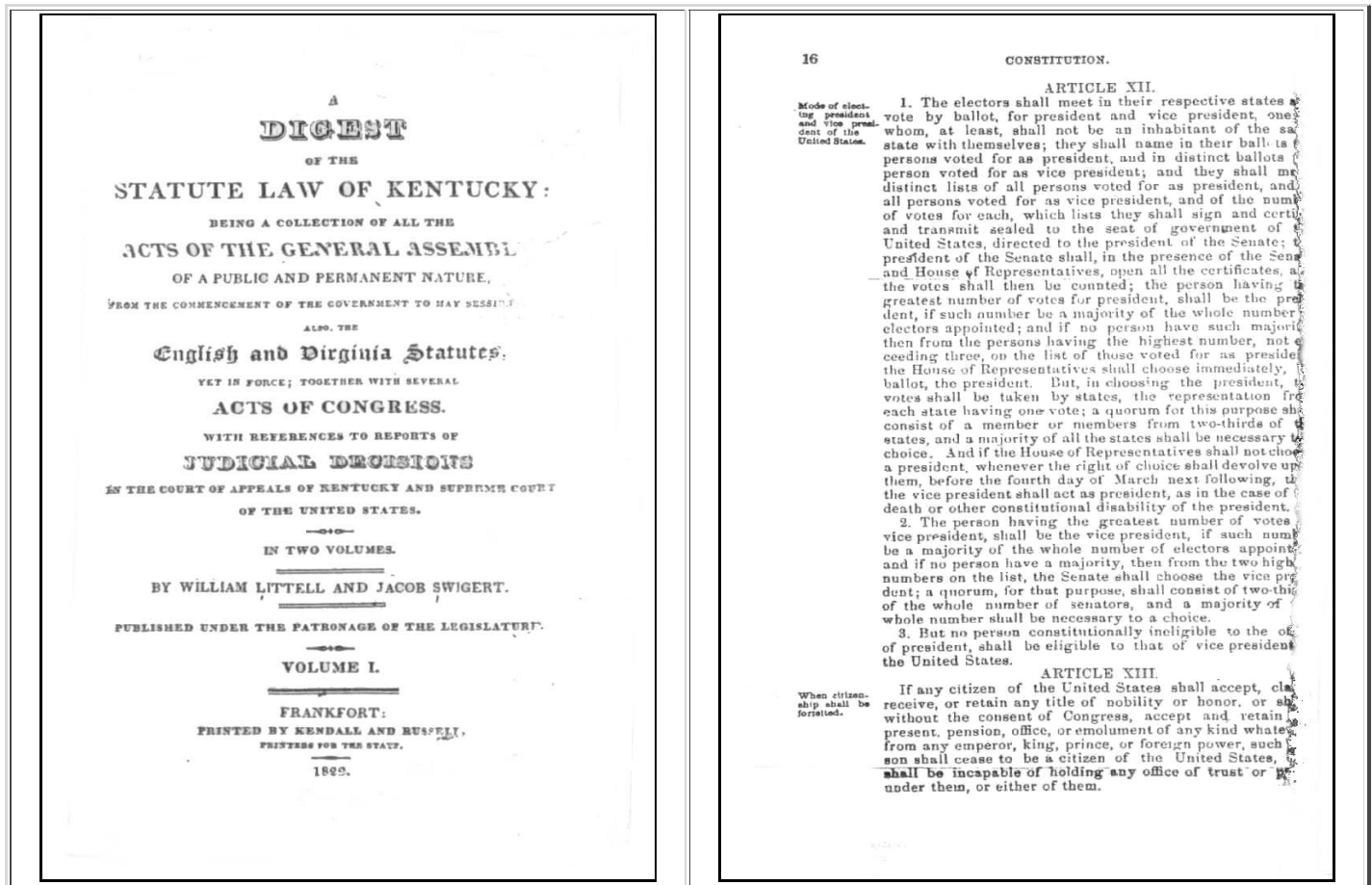
Rhode Island
Rejected - Sep. 15, 1814

Even though Rhode Island rejected the Amendment
it still recognized the ratification process by publishing the Laws of Rhode Island, including the 13th Amendment

<p>THE PUBLIC LAWS OF THE State of Rhode-Island AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, AS REVISED BY A COMMITTEE, AND FINALLY ENACTED BY THE HONORABLE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AT THEIR SESSION IN JANUARY, 1822. To which are prefixed THE CHARTER, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS OF SEPTEMBER, 1796. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. <i>Ignorantia legis neminem excusat.</i> IGNORANCE OF THE LAW IS NO EXCUSE FOR ITS VIOLATION. PROVIDENCE: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MILLER & HUTCHENS.</p>	<p>46 PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.</p> <p>ARTICLE 13.</p> <p>If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them. or either of them.</p> <p>[Note.—The eleventh article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the twelfth article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]</p> <p>PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS <i>Of September, 1796.</i> TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. <i>Friends and Fellow-Citizens,</i> The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interests, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both. The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been an uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to</p> <p>EXHIBIT <u>D-44</u></p>
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Vermont
Ratified - Oct. 24, 1811

Kentucky
Ratified - Jan. 31, 1811



Tennessee
Ratified - Nov. 21, 1811

Ohio
Ratified - Jan. 31, 1811

It is interesting to note that the Ohio 1833 volume was edited by Salmon P. Chase, who was Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury during the Civil War and then served as Supreme Court Chief Justice 1864-1873. Ohio also published in 1819, 1835, and 1848, but copies of these publications have not been located

ACTS
OF
A GENERAL NATURE,
Enacted, revised and ordered to be re-printed,
AT THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE
Twenty-Second General Assembly
OF THE
STATE OF OHIO,
BEGUN AND HELD IN THE TOWN OF COLUMBUS,
DECEMBER 1, 1823,
AND IN THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR OF SAID STATE.

VOL. XXII.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

COLUMBUS:
PRINTED BY P. H. OLMSTED,
1824.

Exhibit "E" page 1 of 4

24

house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president; but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note. The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

Exhibit "E" page 3 of 4

11

CONSTITUTION OF

ber be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President: but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

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[Note. The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

THE
STATUTES OF OHIO

AND OF THE

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY,

ADOPTED OR ENACTED

FROM 1788 TO 1833 INCLUSIVE:

TOGETHER WITH

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787;

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF OHIO AND OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND VARIOUS PUBLIC INSTRUMENTS AND ACTS OF CONGRESS:

ILLUSTRATED BY

A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF OHIO;

NUMEROUS REFERENCES AND NOTES,

AND COPIOUS INDEXES.

VOLUME I.

EDITED
BY SALMON P. CHASE.

CINCINNATI:
PUBLISHED BY COREY & FAIRBANK.
1833.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

61

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and the majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and the majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The first ten of the above amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress; the eleventh, at the second session of the third congress; the twelfth, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the thirteenth, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

Louisiana
Recognized

Louisiana entered the Union after the 13th Amendment was sent to the States for Ratification.

Ratification by Louisiana was not required,
but Louisiana recognized the ratification process by publishing
its Laws with the 13th Amendment included

CIVIL CODE

STATE OF LOUISIANA
STATE LAW LIBRARY
PRECEDED BY THE

TREATY OF CESSION WITH FRANCE,

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND OF THE STATE.

*sent to J. Labarre at New Orleans
his sale*



J. Labarre

Published by a Citizen of Louisiana.

1825.

TREATY OF CESSION.

APPENDIX.

then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Citizenship forfeited by accepting from a foreign power any title of nobility, office, or emolument, &c.

[The other articles proposed as amendments to the constitution of the United States, not having been ratified by the constitutional number of the Legislatures of the several states, have not become law.]

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America and the first consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the eighth Vendémiaire an nine (thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the twenty-seventh October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, between his catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the

THE STATE REGISTER:

COMPRISING AN HISTORICAL AND

Statistical Account of Louisiana.

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT AS A TERRITORY
DOWN TO ITS PRESENT PERIOD AS A STATE;

TOGETHER WITH AN

ACCURATE LIST OF ALL

STATE AND PARISH OFFICERS.

COMPILED BY A. W. BELL.

35451

BATON ROUGE:

T. B. R. HATCH & CO., PUBLISHERS.
Printed at the "Daily Advocate" Book and Job Office,
1855.

16

THE STATE REGISTER.

rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE XI. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Indiana
Recognized

THE
REVISED LAWS
OF
INDIANA

ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT THEIR EIGHTH SESSION

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE U. S., THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

AND

SUNDRY OTHER DOCUMENTS, CONNECTED WITH THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF
THE TERRITORY AND STATE OF INDIANA

ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED BY

AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CORYDON

PRINTED BY CARPENTER AND DOUGLASS

1824

THE
REVISED LAWS
OF
INDIANA

WHICH ARE COMPRISED OF ALL SUCH ACTS OF A GENERAL
NATURE AS ARE IN FORCE IN SAID STATE

ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT THE FIFTEENTH SESSION

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE U. S. & THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

AND

SUNDRY DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE TERRITORY, AND THE STATE OF INDIANA

ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED BY

AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INDIANAPOLIS

PRINTED BY DOUGLASS AND MAGUIRE

1831

20

SESSION OF N. W. TERRITORY.

numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE 12.

Citizenship
forfeited, &c.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ACT OF VIRGINIA.

An Act to authorize the Delegates of this state in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the Right of this Commonwealth to the Territory North Westward of the river Ohio.

[PASSED DECEMBER 20, 1783.]

Preamble.

1. WHEREAS the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, recommend to the several states in the Union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the Western Country, a liberal cession to the United States, of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union:

2. And whereas this Commonwealth did, on the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said States, all right, title, and claim, which the said Commonwealth had to the territory North-West of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of cession:

3. And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, have, by their Act of the thirteenth of September last, stipulated the terms on which they agree to accept the cession of this state, should the Legislature approve thereof, which terms, although they do not come fully up to the propositions of this Commonwealth, are conceived on the whole, to approach so nearly to them, as to induce this state to accept thereof, in full confidence that Congress will, in justice to this state for the liberal cession she hath made,

SESSION OF N. W. TERRITORY.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

Citizenship
forfeited, &c.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ACT OF VIRGINIA.

An Act to authorize the Delegates of this State in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the Right of this Commonwealth to the Territory North Westward of the river Ohio.

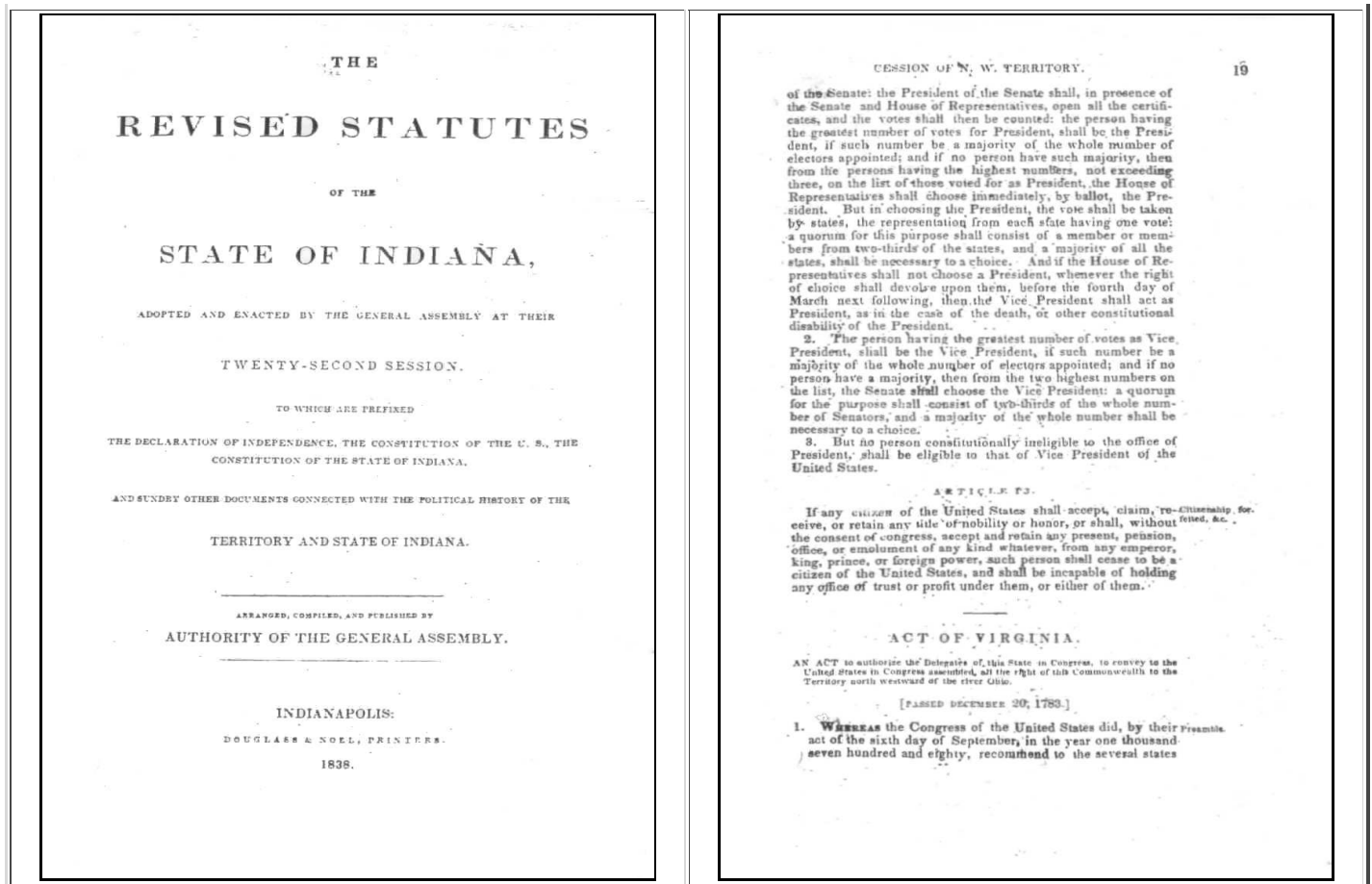
[PASSED DECEMBER 20, 1783.]

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2. And whereas this Commonwealth did, on the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said States, all right, title, and claim, which the said Commonwealth had to the territory North-West of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of session:

3. And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, have, by their Act of the thirteenth of September last,



Mississippi Recognized

Mississippi was not a State when the Amendment was sent to the States for Ratification.
Mississippi acknowledged the ratification of the 13th Amendment by
publishing its Laws in 1823, 1824, and 1839.
Copies of the 1823 publication have not been located

The Revised Code

OF THE

LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI

IN WHICH

ARE COMPRISED ALL SUCH ACTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF A PUBLIC NATURE AS WERE PASSED

AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1825

GENERAL INDEX

Published according to an act of the general assembly, entitled An Act to Revised the Codes, which Laws of a public nature shall be incorporated in the revision, also providing for the publication thereof, passed June 30, 1823, and a supplemental thereto, passed January 21, 1825.

NATCHEZ

PRINTED BY FRANCIS BAKER

1824

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ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CESSION.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president; if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

Citizenship forfeited by accepting from a foreign power, any title of nobility, office or emolument, &c.
If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

CHAPTER 2.

Articles of Agreement and Cession,

Articles of agreement and cession entered into 14th April, 1802.

Entered into on the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory," and of the act supplemental to the last mentioned act, on one part, and the commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Georgia, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act to carry the twenty-third section of the first article of the constitution into effect," and of the act to amend the last mentioned act, on the other part.

ARTICLE 1.

Georgia cedes territory west of Chatahouchee and of a certain line.

The state of Georgia cedes to the United States all the right, title and claim, which the said state has to the jurisdiction and soil of the land situated within the boundaries of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, and west of a line beginning on the western bank of the Chatahouchee river, where the same crosses the boundary line between the United States and Spain; running thence up the said river Chatahouchee, and along the western bank thereof, to the great bend thereof; next above the place where a certain creek or river called "Uchee," (being the first considerable stream on the western side, above the Cassata and Coweta towns,) empties into the said Chatahouchee river; thence in a direct line to Nicksajack, on the Tennessee river; thence crossing the said last mentioned river, and

DIGEST

OF THE

LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI,

COMPRISING ALL THE

LAWS OF A GENERAL NATURE,

INCLUDING THE

ACTS OF THE SESSION OF 1839.

BY T. J. FOX ALDEN, AND J. A. VAN HORNEN.

NEW-YORK :

ALEXANDER S. GOULD, PRINTER, 144 NASSAU-STREET.

1839.

MONTANA STATE LAW LIBRARY

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

19

purpose shall consist of a number or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

CHAPTER II.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CESSION.

Entered into on the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory," and of the act supplemental to the last mentioned act, on one part; and the commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Georgia, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act to carry the twenty-third section of the first article of the constitution into effect," and of the act to amend the last mentioned act, on the other part.

ARTICLE I.

The State of Georgia cedes to the United States all the right, title and claim, which the said state has to the jurisdiction and soil of the land situated within the boundaries of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee,

Illinois
Recognized

L A W S

PASSED BY THE

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AT THEIR

FIRST SESSION,

COMMENCED, AT VANDALIA, DECEMBER 2, 1826.

AND ENDED FEBRUARY 18, 1827.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE DECLARATION OF SECESSION FROM VIRGINIA, THE ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY N. W. OF THE OHIO, THE ACT OF CONGRESS FOR THE ADMISSION OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION, AND THE ACT OF CONGRESS FOR TAKING UP FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE AND RUNAWAY SLAVES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

VANDALIA:

PRINTED BY BLACKWELL & BERRY,
PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

28

majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power; such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

SECESSION FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Whereas the general assembly of Virginia, at their session, commencing on the 20th day of October, 1783, passed an act to authorize their delegates in congress, to convey to the United States in congress assembled, all the right of that commonwealth to the territory northwestward of the river Ohio; and whereas the delegates of the said commonwealth have presented to congress the form of a deed proposed to be executed pursuant to the said act, in the words following:

To all who shall see these presents, we, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, the underwrit-

THE

REVISED CODE OF LAWS,

OF

ILLINOIS,

ENACTED BY THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THEIR SESSION HELD AT VANDALIA, COMMENCING ON THE

FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1826, AND ENDING

THE NINETEENTH OF FEBRUARY,

1827.

PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF LAW.

VANDALIA:

Printed by Robert Blackwell, Printer to the State.

1827.

29

RESOLUTION, &c.

ing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

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3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

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If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

RESOLUTION,

DECLARING THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states," the people of said territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of

THE
REVISED LAWS

OF
ILLINOIS,

Containing all Laws of a general and public nature passed by the eighth General Assembly, at their session held at Vandalia, commencing on the third day of December, 1832, and ending on the second day of March, 1833, together with all Laws required to be re-published by the said General Assembly.

PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF LAW.

VANDALIA:
PRINTED BY GREINER & SHERMAN.
1833.

THE
PUBLIC AND GENERAL
STATUTE LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS:

CONTAINING
ALL THE LAWS PUBLISHED IN THE "REVISED STATUTES" OF 1833, EXCEPT SUCH AS ARE REPEALED,—TOGETHER WITH ALL THE ACTS OF A GENERAL AND PUBLIC NATURE, PASSED BY THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AT THEIR

FIRST SESSION,

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 1, 1834, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 13, 1835;

AND AT THEIR

SECOND SESSION,

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 7, 1835, AND ENDING JANUARY 18, 1836;

AND THOSE PASSED BY THE

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THEIR SESSION

COMMENCING DECEMBER 5, 1836, AND ENDING MARCH 6, 1837;

AND AT THEIR

SPECIAL SESSION,

COMMENCING

JULY 10, AND ENDING JULY 22, 1837; WHICH ARE NOT REPEALED:

AND ALSO THE

MILITIA LAW.

COMPILED AND

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH

OCCASIONAL REFERENCES.

CHICAGO:
PUBLISHED BY STEPHEN F. GALE.
1839.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

223

of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

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If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

RESOLUTION.

DECLARING THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one

24

UNITED STATES' CONSTITUTION.

then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

RESOLUTION

DECLARING THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," the people of said territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

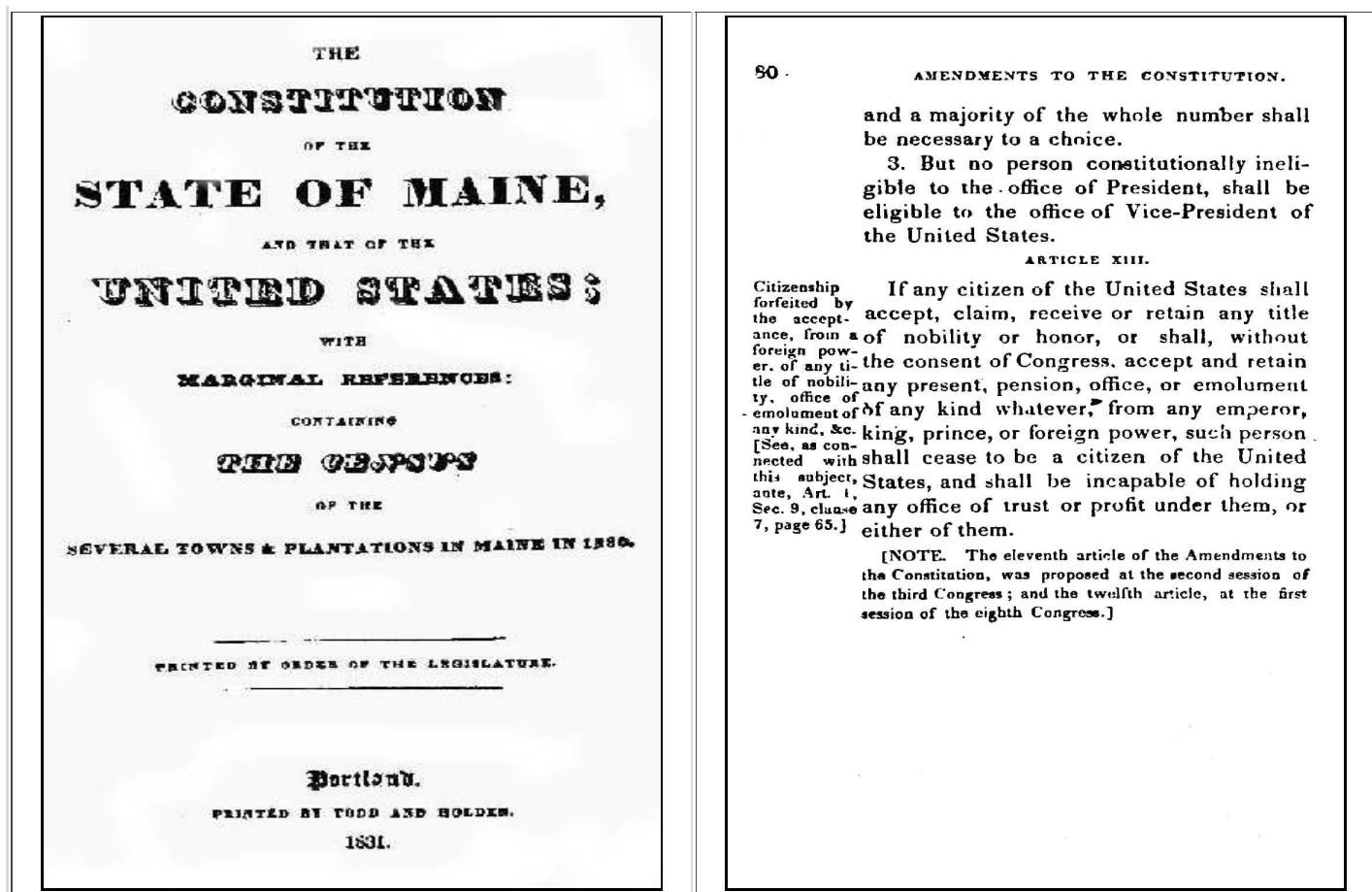
APPROVED, December 3, 1818.

Alabama
Not Known

Maine
Recognized

The rediscovery document found by Dodge and Dunn in 1983
is the 1825 publication of the Constitutions of Maine and of the United States

	<p>45</p> <p>of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.</p> <p>3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.</p> <p>ARTICLE XIII.</p> <p>If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.</p> <p>DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.</p> <p>IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.</p> <p><i>The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.</i></p> <p>WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.</p> <p>We hold these truths to be self-evident: that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the un-</p>
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Missouri
Recognized

Missouri was not a State when the Amendment was sent for ratification.
Missouri showed its recognition of the 13th Amendment by including it in its published Laws

A
DIGEST
OF THE
L A W S
OF
MISSOURI TERRITORY
COMPRISING:
OF ELUCIDATION OF THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO LOUISIANA
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—TERRITORY OF SESSION
ORGANIC LAWS.—LAWS OF MISSOURI TERRITORY, II
(alphabetically arranged).—SPANISH RIGHTS
TOWNSHIP THE ALLOTMENT OF LANDS
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR ABOLISHING SLAVERY
IN LANDS, &c.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
A variety of FORMS, useful to Magistrates.

By HENRY S. GEYER.

ST. LOUIS:
PRINTED FOR THE PUBLISHER, BY JOSEPH CHARLESS,
AT THE MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE.
1818.

L A W S
OF THE
State of Missouri;

REVISED AND DIGESTED

BY AUTHORITY

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

VOL. I.

Published according to an act of the General Assembly, passed
21st February, 1825.

ST. LOUIS:
Printed by E. Charless, for the State.

1825.



TREATY OF CESSION.

and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for, as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballots, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Treaty between the United States of America and the French Republic.

Desire of the parties to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to the objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, an 9 (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th October, 1763, between his catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister of the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

TREATY OF CESSION.

31

and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third congress: the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress: and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

TREATY OF CESSION.

30 April, 1803

Treaty between the U. States of America and the French republic.

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, an 9 (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th October, 1763, between his catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister of the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Desire of the parties to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th October, 1763, between his catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister of the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI,

REVISED AND DIGESTED BY THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE YEARS

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, AND ONE

THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF MISSOURI AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THAT PURPOSE.

ST. LOUIS.

PRINTED AT THE ARCADE OFFICE.

COMMENCED

1835.

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI,

REVISED AND DIGESTED BY THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DURING THE YEARS

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, AND ONE

THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF MISSOURI AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

Second Edition.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI, BY WM. M. CAMPBELL.

CHAMBERS, KNAPP & CO.
SAINT LOUIS.

1840.

12 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to these states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

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3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen

14 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE XI.

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[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI

Revised and Digested

BY THE
Eighth General Assembly,

DURING THE YEARS ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, AND
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF MISSOURI AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD EDITION.

SAINT LOUIS:

Printed by order of the Secretary of State,
By CHAMBERS & KNAPP—REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

1841

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI,

REVISED AND DIGESTED BY THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DURING THE
SESSION OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR AND EIGHTEEN
HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

AND

THE ACT OF CONGRESS
AUTHORIZING THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI TERRITORY TO FORM
A STATE GOVERNMENT,

AND

THE ORDINANCE

OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI, BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES,
DECLARING THE ASSENT OF THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI TO THE CONDITIONS
AND PROVISIONS OF THE SAID ACT OF CONGRESS;

WITH AN

APPENDIX.

PRINTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM CLAUDE JONES, COMMISSIONER,
APPOINTED IN VIRTUE OF "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION AND COMPENSATION OF
A COMMISSIONER TO SUPERINTEND THE PRINTING OF THE REVISED LAWS."

ST. LOUIS:

PRINTED FOR THE STATE, BY J. W. DOUGHERTY.
1845.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any
in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States
citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for pre-
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sons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists
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the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the
senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all
certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the great-
est number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a ma-
jority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a ma-
jority then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on
list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose pre-
sident, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes
shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a
rum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of
states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if
house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of
choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following,
the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other
constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be
vice-president, and if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors
appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers
he list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose
shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of
the number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be
eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any citizen of the United States, shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any
of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and
in any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any
foreign king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen
of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit
under them or either of them.

NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed
at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of
the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh con-
gress.

12

TREATY OF CESSION.

President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a
quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a
majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall
not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of
March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other
constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if
such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a ma-
jority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a
quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority
of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of
Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or
honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or
emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person
shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or
profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution, was proposed at the second ses-
sion of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th
article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

TREATY OF CESSION.

Treaty between the United States of America and the French Republic.

The President of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the
name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of
discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, at 9
(30th September, 1800,) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty
concluded at Madrid the 27th October, 1763, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States,
and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was hap-
pily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to-wit:
the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of
the said States, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Mon-
roe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said States, near the government of the
French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbe-
Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers,
have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Idefonso, the 9th Vende-
miaire, ad 9, (1st October, 1800,) between the first consul of the French Republic and his catholic
majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His catholic majesty promises and engages on his part, to re-
trocede to the French republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and
stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Loui-
siana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France pos-
sessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and
other States." And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the
French republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory:
The first consul of the French republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his
friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French republic, forever,
and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the
same manner as they have been acquired by the French republic in virtue of the above mentioned
treaty, concluded with his catholic majesty.

ART. 2. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging
to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, bar-
acks, and other edifices, which are not private property. The archives, papers, and documents,
relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana, and its dependencies, will be left in the posses-
sion of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the
magistrates and municipal officers, of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to
them.

ART. 3. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United
States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the
enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the
meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property,
and the religion which they profess.

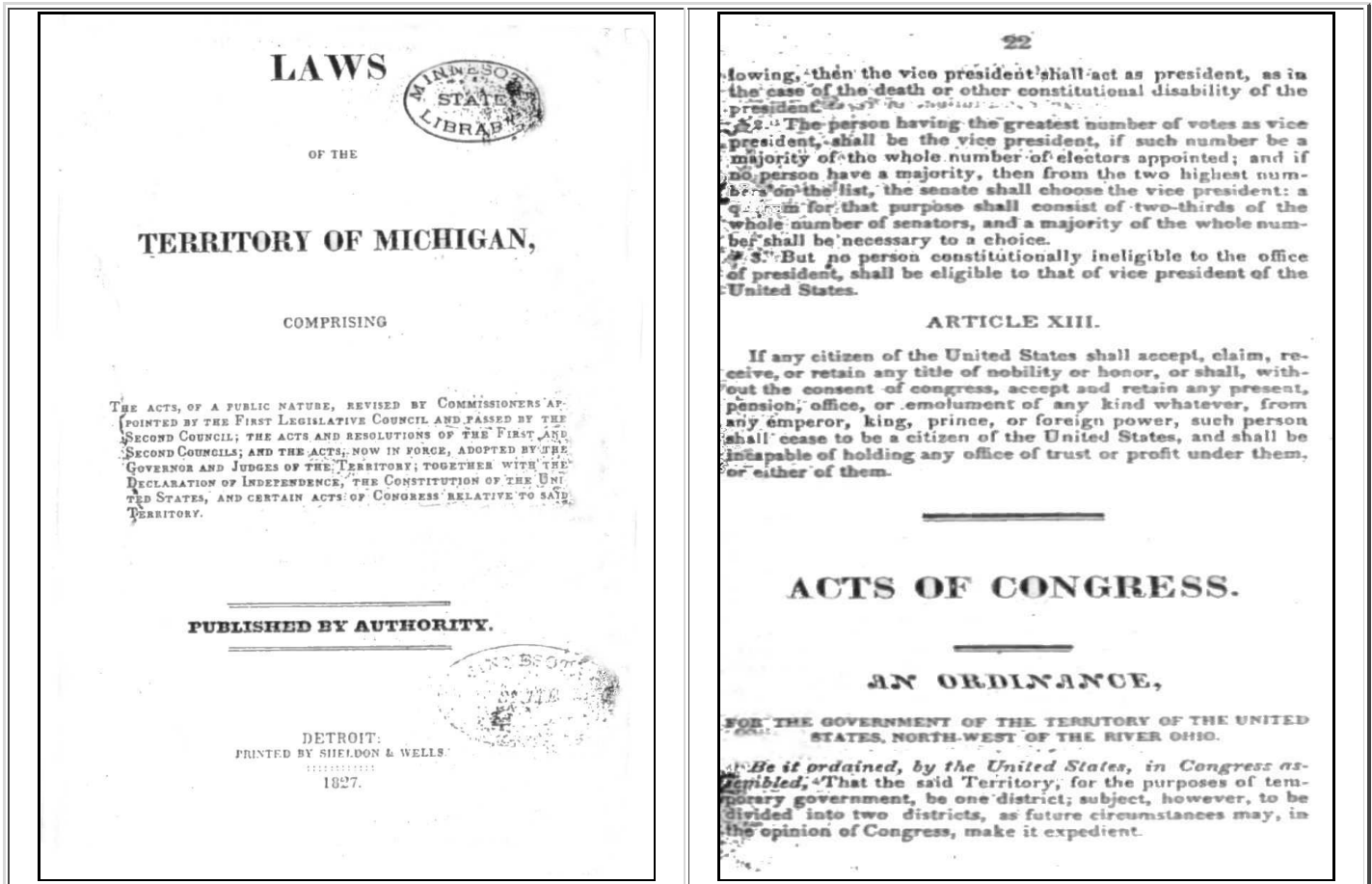
ART. 4. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end
that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his catholic majesty the said
country and its dependencies, as to deliver to the officers of the French republic, if it has not been already done, as
to transmit it in the name of the French republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

ART. 5. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States,

Arkansas
Not Known

Michigan
Recognized

Territorial Publications



<p style="text-align: center;">LAWS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OF THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONDENSED, ARRANGED, AND PASSED BY THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TOGETHER WITH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; THE ORDINANCE OF 1787; AND THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, RELATIVE TO SAID TERRITORY.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Detroit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRINTED BY SHELDON M'KNIGHT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1833.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">33</p> <p>for as vice president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.</p> <p>2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for that purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.</p> <p>3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE XIII.</p> <p>When citizen-ship shall be forfeited. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.</p>
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Florida
Recognized

Territorial Publications

ACTS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

PASSED AT THEIR FIRST SESSION

1822.

TOGETHER WITH

The Treaty of Cession—Governor Jackson's Ordinances—The Act of Congress organizing the Territorial Government—Constitution of the United States—Spanish regulations for the allotment of Lands, &c. &c. &c.

BY AUTHORITY.

PENSACOLA:
FLORIDIAN PRESS.

1838.

ACTS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
Territory of Florida,
PASSED AT THEIR THIRD SESSION,

1834,

TOGETHER WITH

The former acts, and parts of acts now in force, the Laws of Congress organizing the government of the Territory of Florida, and Constitution of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

TALLAHASSEE,

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE FLORIDA INTELLIGENCER,

1835.

LXIV

vote by ballot, for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with the others; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president; if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of congress, accept, and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Note. The 11th article of the constitution, was composed at the second session of the first congress, the 10th article, of the first session of the eighth congress, and the 11th article, at the second session of the seventh congress.

XVIII

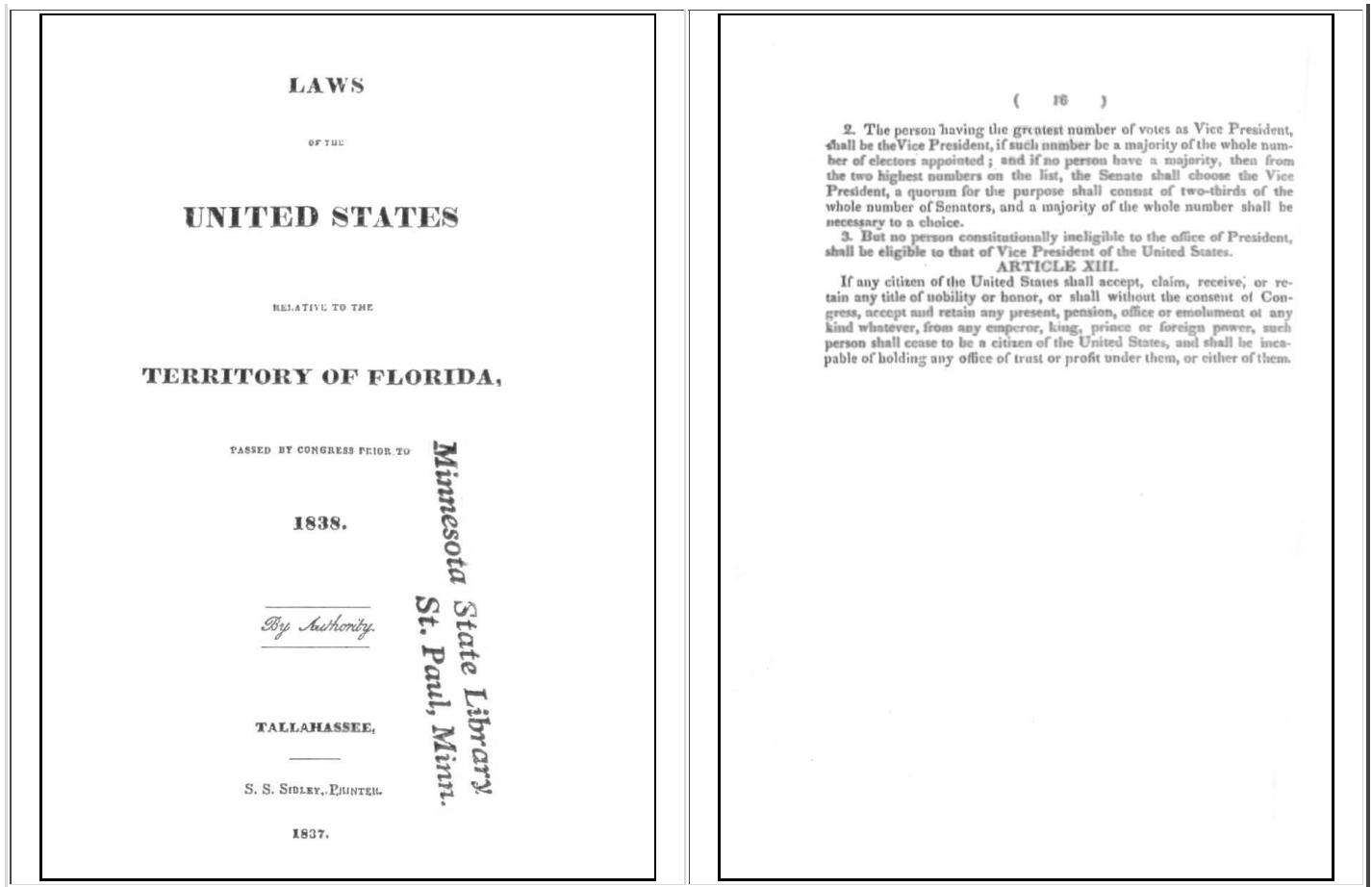
a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president, shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-presidents: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.



Texas
Not Known

Iowa
Recognized

[Territorial Publications](#)

president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF IOWA,

REVISED AND COMPILED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE
LEGISLATURE—SESSION 1842-43.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

IOWA CITY:
PRINTED BY HUGHES & WILLIAMS.
1843.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizens of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Wisconsin
Recognized

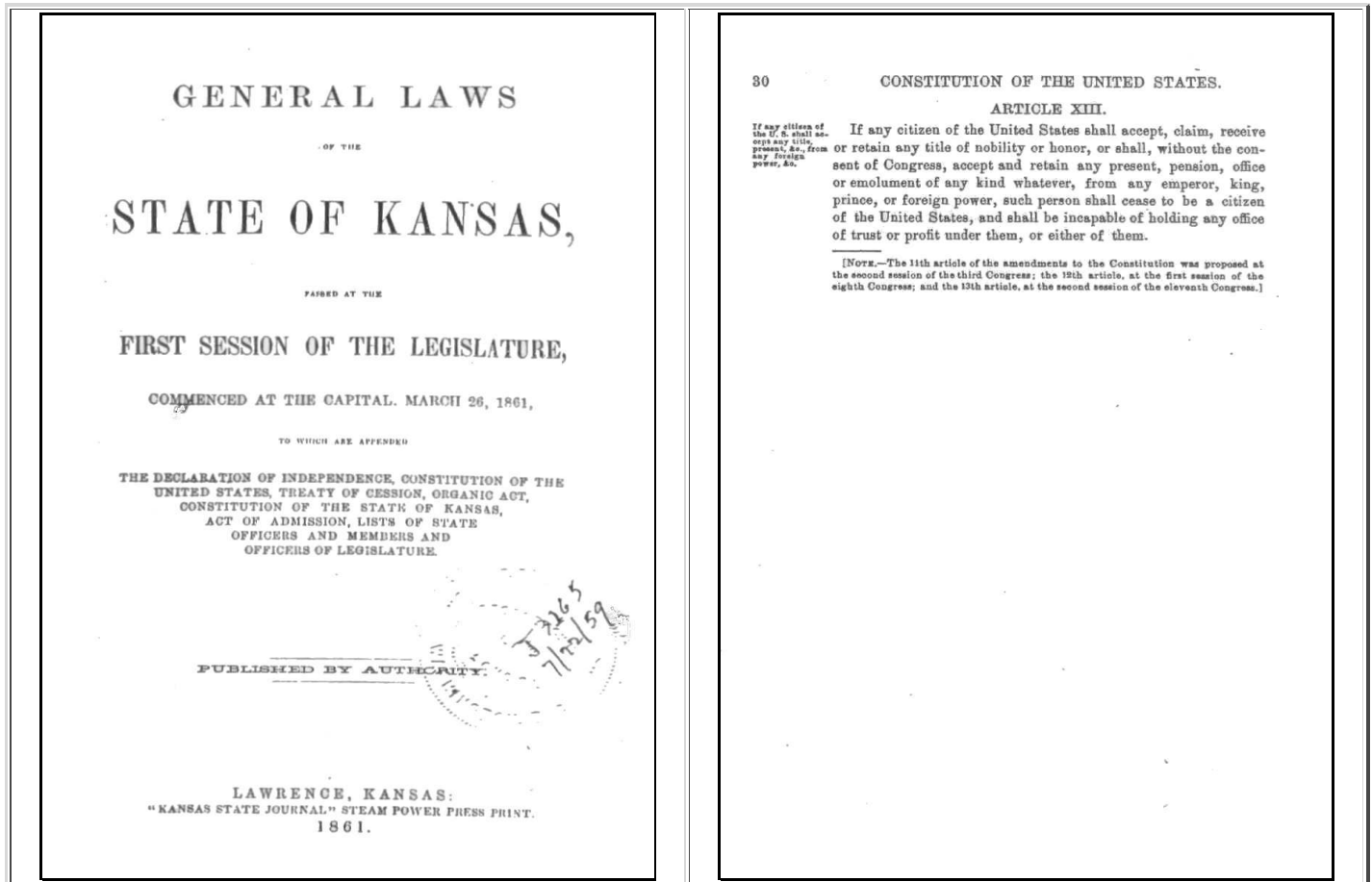
There was an 1833 Northwest Territory Publication
that contained the 13th Amendment, but copies of the book have not been located

Minnesota
Recognized

There was an 1833 Northwest Territory Publication that
contained the 13th Amendment, but copies of the book have not been located

Kansas
Recognized

Kansas was not a State when the Amendment was sent for Ratification.
Kansas has acknowledged its acceptance of the 13th Amendment



GENERAL LAW

OF THE

STATE OF KANSAS,

IN FORCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Ending March 6th, 1862.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATY OF CESSION,
ORGANIC ACT, CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS,
AND THE ACT OF ADMISSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

TOPEKA, KANSAS:

J. H. BENNET, STATE PRINTER.

Printed at the Gazette Co's Steam Printing House, Cincinnati, O.
1862.



THE UNITED STATES.

rum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th Article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

THE

GENERAL STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF KANSAS:

REVISED BY JOHN M. PRICE, SAMUEL A. RIGGS, AND JAMES McCABON,

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 14, 1862,
REPORTED TO, AND ADOPTED AND ADDED BY, THE LEGISLATURE, AT ITS
REGULAR SESSION IN 1862.

WITH HEAD NOTES, MARGINAL NOTES, REFERENCES TO DECISIONS,
AND AN INDEX, PREPARED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

TO WHICH ARE

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF KANSAS,

TOGETHER WITH THE ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS, THE TREATY
CESSING THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES,
AND THE ACT ADMITTING KANSAS INTO THE UNION,

ARE PREFIXED.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.



LAWRENCE:

PRINTED FOR THE STATE, BY JOHN SPEER, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1862.

THE UNITED STATES.

19

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article at the second session of the eleventh Congress. The 14th article was proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, by a resolution passed on the 3rd day of February, 1865, and on the 16th day of December, following, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, issued a proclamation stating that said amendment had been ratified by the Legislatures of the following States, to wit: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia.]

Nebraska
Recognized

Both State and Territorial Publications

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

LAWS, RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS.

PASSED AT THE

REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

ASSEMBLED AT OMAHA CITY, ON THE 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, ANNO DOMINI, 1865.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC
LAW, AND THE PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED IN THE OR-
GANIZATION OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SHERMAN & STRICKLAND, TERRITORIAL PRINTERS.

OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

1865.

20

sident, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XXII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

DECEMBER 16th, A. D. 1855

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ORGANIC LAW.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

ROBERT W. FURNAS, TERRITORIAL PRINTER.

1857

16

of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS,

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

JANUARY 5th, A. D. 1857.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ORGANIC LAW.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.
ROBERT W. FURNAS, TERRITORIAL PRINTER.
1857.

18

for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-Presidents, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

EXHIBIT D-27

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials

FOURTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.

DECEMBER 8th, A. D., 1857

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

ORGANIC LAW

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

EDWIN S. CHAPMAN, TERRITORIAL PRINTER

1858

18

all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally eligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials

PASSED AT THE FIFTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

SEPTEMBER 21, A. D. 1859.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE

ORGANIC LAW,

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THOMAS MORTON, of the "Nebraska City News," and
THEODORE H. ROBERTSON, of the "Omaha Nebraskan,"
PUBLIC PRINTERS FOR THE TERRITORY.
1859.

16

CONSTITUTION.

Mode of electing president and vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.
1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot, for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XII.

Mode of electing president and vice-president of the United States.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states by ballot, for president and vice president, one whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XII.

Mode of electing president and vice-president of the United States.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot, for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials

PASSED AT THE SEVENTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT

OMAHA CITY, N. T., DECEMBER 5, A. D. 1860.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE

ORGANIC LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

EXHIBIT D-32

PRINTED BY THOMAS MORTON,

"NEBRASKA CITY NEWS,"
1861.

EXHIBIT D-33

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials,

PASSED AT THE EIGHTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

DECEMBER 2, A. D., 1861,

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

ORGANIC LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OMAHA CITY:
TAYLOR & McCLURE, PRINTERS,
1862.

ment of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Colorado
Recognized

Territorial Publications

GENERAL LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS,

AND PRIVATE ACTS,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE
Gibson (ter.) Laws, 1861, ch.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF COLORADO,

BEGUN AND HELD AT

DENVER, COLORADO TER., SEPT. 9th, 1861.

TOGETHER WITH

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:

THOS. GIBSON, COLORADO REPUBLICAN AND HERALD OFFICE.
1861.

2

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Of the Vice President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

26

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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Of the Vice President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

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[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

Colorado, Territorial Laws, Statutes, &c.
GENERAL LAWS,

AND

Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts,

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Territory of Colorado,

Began at Golden City, on the 1st day of February, 1864.
 Adjourned to Denver, on the 4th day of February.

TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE
 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:
 Byers & Dalley, Printers—Rocky Mountain News Office,
 1864.

26

AMENDMENTS

distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Of the Vice President.

2 The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

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GENERAL LAWS,

AND

Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts,

PASSED AT THE

FOURTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Territory of Colorado.

BEGUN AND HELD AT GOLDEN CITY, JAN. 2d, 1865.

TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THE
 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:
 Byers & Dalley, Printers—Rocky Mountain News Office,
 1865.

28

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

GENERAL LAWS,
JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, AND PRIVATE ACTS,
PASSED AT THE
FIFTH SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

BROUN AT GOLDEN CITY, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, AND ADJOURNED
TO DENVER ON THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1866.

TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE
ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY,
WITH THE AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CENTRAL CITY:
PRINTED BY DAVID C. COLLIER, MINERS' REGISTER OFFICE.
1866.

28

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ber of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

1. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

ARTICLE XIV.

Slavery abolished and prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

GENERAL LAWS,
JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, AND PRIVATE ACTS,
PASSED AT THE
SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

CONVENED AT GOLDEN CITY, ON THE THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1866.

TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE
ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY,
WITH THE AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CENTRAL CITY:
DAVID C. COLLIER, PRINTER, MINERS' REGISTER OFFICE.
1867.

28

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ber of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

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[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

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1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

LEYES GENERALES,

APROBADAS EN LAS SESIONES 4ª, 5ª Y 6ª

DE LA

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA

DEL

TERRITORIO DE COLORADO,

JUNTO CON

LA DECLARACION DE INDEPENDENCIA,

LA CONSTITUCION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS,

Y LAS

ACTAS ORGANICAS DEL TERRITORIO.

PUBLICADAS POR MANDATO DE LA AUTORIDAD.

LAW LIBRARY

JAN 11 1979

University of Iowa

DENVER, COLORADO:

DANIEL WITTER.
1867.



U. of Ia. Law Library

ARTICULO XIII.

En qué caso
las personas
podrán ser
ciudadanos.

Si algun ciudadano de los Estados Unidos aceptase, reclamase, recibiese ó guardase algun título de honor ó nobleza, ó aceptase y retuviese algun presente, pension, empleo ó emolumento, de cualquiera clase que sea, de algun Emperador, Rey, Principe ó poder extranjero, sin consentimiento del Congreso, la tal persona dejará de ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, y no podrá ocupar ningun empleo de confianza ó provecho en ellos ó en ninguno de ellos.

[Nota.—El Artículo 11 de las enmiendas á la Constitución, fué propuesto en la segunda Sesión del tercer Congreso; el Artículo 12, en la primera Sesión del octavo Congreso; el Artículo 13, en la Sesión del undécimo Congreso.]

THE REVISED STATUTES OF COLORADO:

AS PASSED AT THE

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

CONVENED ON THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1867.

ALSO, THE

ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE PASSED AT THE SAME SESSION, AND THE PRIOR LAWS STILL IN FORCE.

TOGETHER WITH

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC ACT, AND THE AMENDMENTS THERE TO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CENTRAL CITY:

PRINTED BY DAVID C. COLLIER, AT THE REGISTER OFFICE.
1868.

ARTICLE XII

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state as themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor,

North Dakota
Recognized

Territorial Publications

<p>GENERAL LAWS, AND MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, COMMENCED AT THE TOWN OF YANKTON, MARCH 17, AND CONCLUDED MAY 15, 1862. TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS GOVERNMENT, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AND THE ACT ORGANIZING THE TERRITORY. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY: JOSIAH C. TRASK, PUBLIC PRINTER, "DAKOTIAN" OFFICE. 1862.</p>	<p>CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. 15</p> <p>name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.</p> <p>2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.</p> <p>3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.</p> <p>ARTICLE XXIII.</p> <p>If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.</p> <p>No title of nobility or honor to be accepted. &c.</p>
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AND
MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
COMMENCED AT THE TOWN OF YANKTON DECEMBER 1, 1862, AND CONCLUDED
JANUARY 9, 1863.
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AND THE
ACT ORGANIZING THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.
KINGSBURY & ZIEBACH, PUBLIC PRINTERS.
DAKOTIAN OFFICE
1862-5

1862-and 63

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

of the whole number of electors appointed; and if
~~no~~ have a majority, then from the two highest numbers
~~the~~ the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum
purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole num-
bers, and a majority of the whole number shall be
to a choice.
But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of
shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the
States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, re-
tain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without
the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension,
or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor,
prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a
of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding
office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

GENERAL
LAWS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
TERRITORY
OF
DAKOTA,
PASSED AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

BEGUN AND HELD AT YANKTON, THE CAPITAL OF SAID
TERRITORY, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 4th, A. D. 1866,
AND CONCLUDED JANUARY 12th, A. D. 1867.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A Table of Contents, The Constitution of the United States,
and Beginning the Territorial

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.
GEO. W. KINGSBURY, PUBLIC PRINTER, EDITOR AND DAKOTIAN OFFICE
1867

XXVIII

CONSTITUTION OF THE

majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if
person have such majority, then from the persons having d
highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those vot
for as president, the house of representatives shall choose
mediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the pre
sident, the votes shall be taken by states, the representa
from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose sh
consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the state
and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choic
And if the house of representatives shall not choose a presiden
whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, befor
the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-preside
shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other co
stitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes
vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be
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person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers
the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quor
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ted States.

ARTICLE XIII.

No title of nobility or honor
shall be accepted,
etc.

If any citizen of the United States, shall accept, claim, re
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the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension,
office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor,
king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be
citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding
any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a pun

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Wyoming
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**GENERAL LAWS,
MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
TERRITORY OF WYOMING,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
CONTAINED AT
Cheyenne, October 12th, 1869,
AND ADJOURNED SINE DIE, DECEMBER 11TH, 1869,
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE ACT
ORGANIZING THE TERRITORY,
TOGETHER WITH
EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
CHEYENNE, W. T.
S. ALLAN BRISTOL, PUBLIC PRINTER, TRIBUNE OFFICE.
1870.**

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, direct to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

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3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

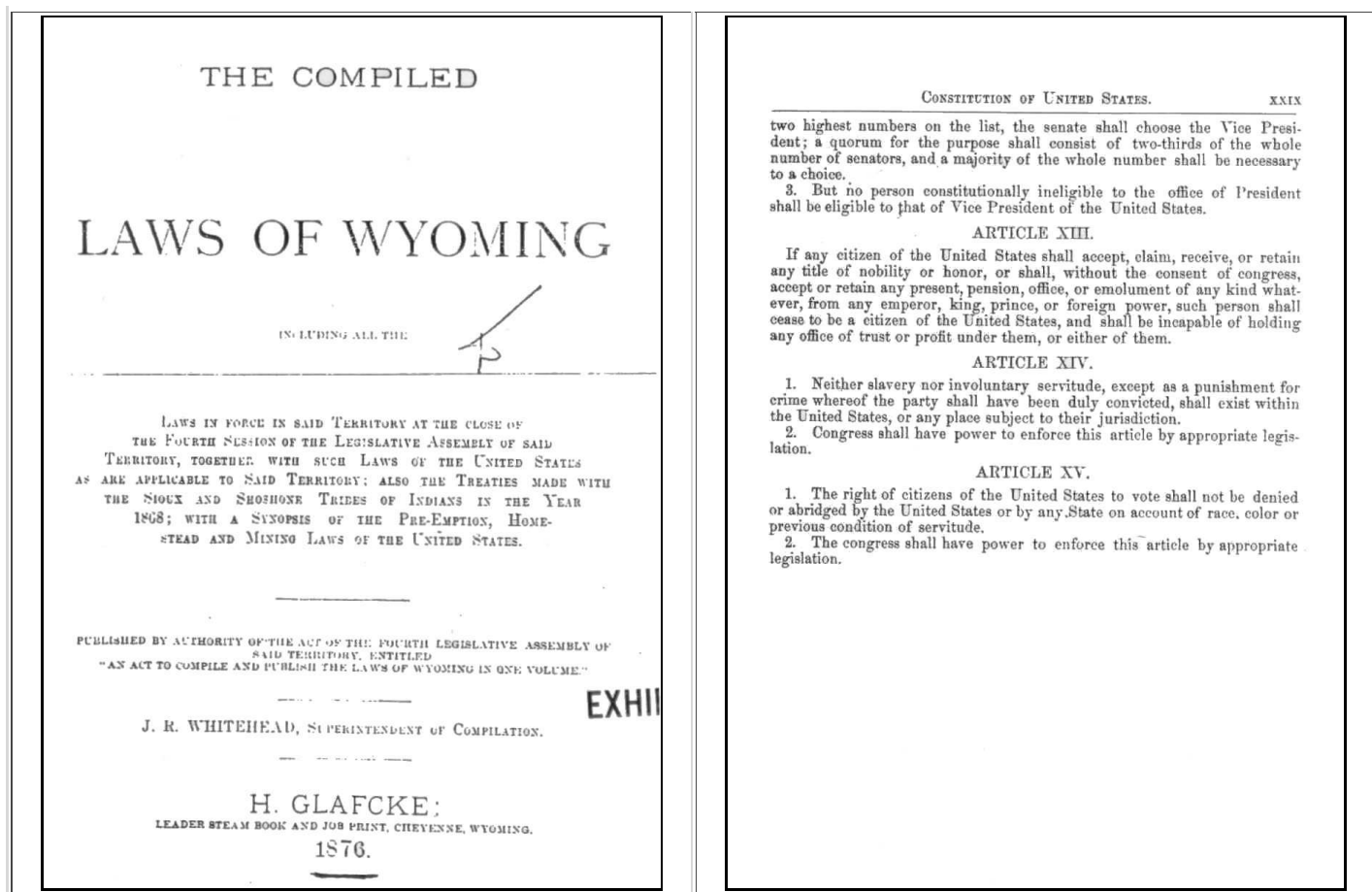
ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

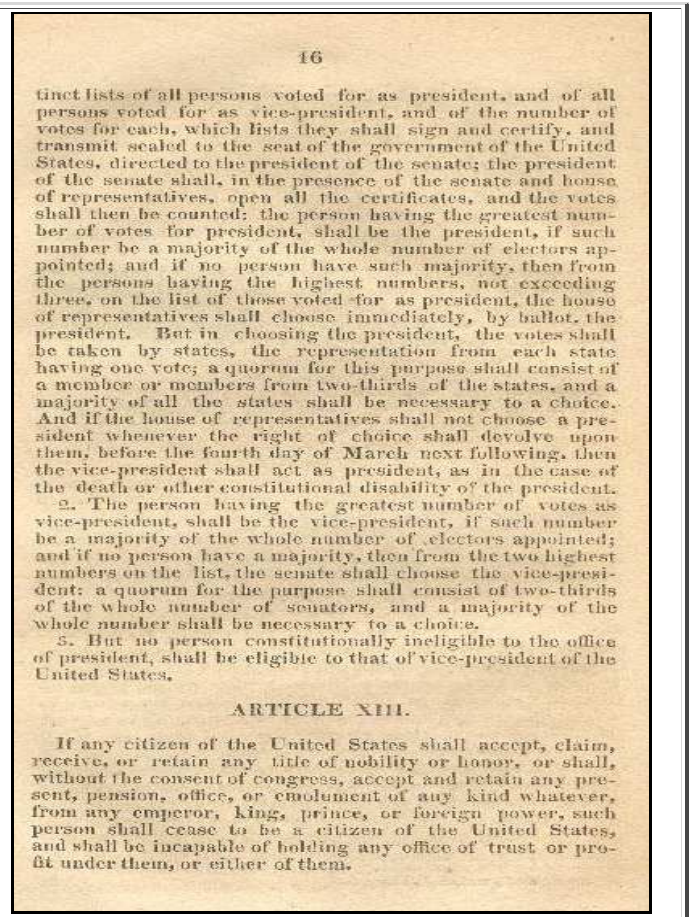
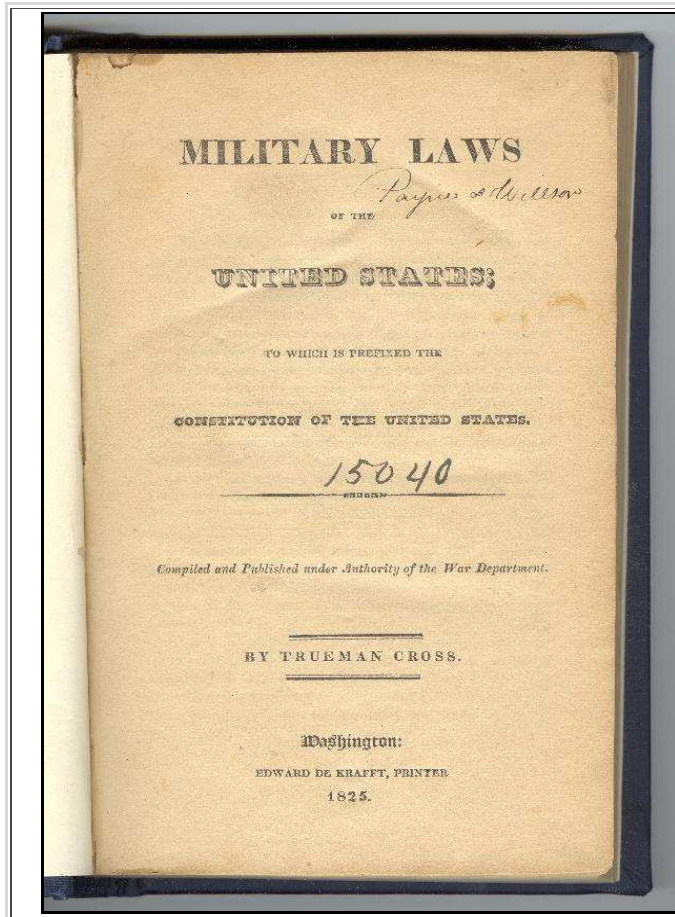
1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



Military Laws of the United States

Authorized by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun.
Published in Washington D.C.



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reply@constitutionalconcepts.org